ratio of sixteen to one, he declared in his speech to-day that it was the purpose merely to restore this ratio and he declared that was not a dishonest ratio. Where at Chicago he spoke for sound money and high Democratic principles, Senator Grady to-day spoke for the dishonest ratio of sixteen to one and abused the sound-money Democrats of the State who will not follow Tammany Hall and the other organizations in the State in their perfidious course. Senator Grady maintained that the sound-money Democrats were only sham Democrats. There were Democrats in this audience who looked on Senator Grady with a feeling that was akin to sorrow. This sentiment was varied with one of disgust. Sen-ator Grady has always been considered one of the intelligent members of Tammany Hall. In his speech against trusts Senator Grady. either through ignorance or for some other reason, made statements which are notoriously untrue, especially when he claimed that these trusts inflicted prices on the consumer. There is not a schoolboy in Senator Grady's district in ment to be untrue. John C. Sheehan or some one else in Tammany Hall should have edited Senator Grady's speech, for he went on and made an attack on civil service reform, when all know that the Tammany officeholders in New York city within the last few months have been put in the civil service class by Mayor Strong. Senator Grady attacked the last Republican Legislature and the Raines Liquor law, and later on he praised William J. Bryan and Arthur Sewall and predicted for them a triumph at the polls. All this Senator Grady did seriously, and yet one of the little secrets of the Convention crept out this afternoon when it became known that the mention of Bryan and Sewall was an after-thought on the part of Senator Grady. He had prepared his speech, and typewritten copies of it had been handed out in the morning to the Buffalo newspapers. In the copy of those speeches there is no mention of Bryan and Sewall, but Senator Grady, along toward the last of his speech before the Convention, intersolated a few words in their favor.

#### THOMAS F. GRADY'S SPEECH.

"FELLOW DELEGATES: For the honor and compliment of your selection of me to preside over the temporary organization of this Convention you have my sincere and grateful thanks. As loyal representatives of Democratic thanks. As loyal representatives of Democratic constituencies, you have assembled to again declare your faith in Democratic principles, your respect for Democratic authority, and your confidence in Democratic authority, and your confidence in Democratic aucess. In this respect you differ from some who were for many years associated with you, using their profession of Democracy as a mask under which to conceal the purely selfish character of their political actions, and who are now leadued with your political opponents denouncing Democratic principles, defying Democratic authority, and aiding, in so far as they may, to defeat the Democratic candidates. You are not, however, to be discouraged, much less dismayed, because of the desertion of those whose adherence to or dependence upon the money power controls their political action. Rather will you be inspired with courage and confidence by the independence manifested by the great body of our citizens, who, finding in the conditions of the pending campaign that the success of the Democratic cause is closely identified with the best interests and highest aspirations of the plain people of the land than has been the case since the days of Audrew Jackson, are earnestly at work for the triumph of your principles and the election of your candidates. True Democracy recognizes and accepts as the sovereign power in human government the people as a whole. It is based upon the political equality of the citizen. It is opposed to aristocracy of every form and degree. Alt commands obedience to the ponular will lawfully expressed. It subordinates to the public welfare every private interest. It yields no privilege to any element, however exalted in constituencies, von have assembled to again dewill lawfully expressed. It subordinates to the public welfare every private interest. It yields no privilege to any element, however exalted in the community; it deprives no element, however humble, of any right. Such is the Democracy we cherish and support. Such is the only Democracy which will ever have an abiding place in the confidence and affections of the American people.

sever humble, of any right. Such is the Hemocracy which will ever have an abiding place in the condisones and affections of the American people.

American people.

The will of the majority only when no seldsh interest is affected or sacrificed by so doing. It is a sham Democracy which sets up the opinions of the few as entitled to control, because of the sent of the man who relies for his support upon what his money earns for him and the consequent untitle his money earns for him and the consequent untitle his money earns for him and the consequent untitle his money earns for him and the consequent untitle his money earns for him and the consequent untitle his money earns for him and the consequent untitle his money earns for him and the consequent untitle his money earns for him and the consequent untitle his money earns for him and the consequent untitle his money earns for him and the consequent untitle his money earns for him and the consequent untitle his money earns for him and the consequent untitle him his his hor may be able to earn. It is a sham Democracy which yesterday asked for a bimeralic standard upon the single condition of an international agreement and to-day configue with which to deceive those huncetly failure and the surpose was to establish and maintain the surpose of sold the surpose of the candidate of the Republican ports have not the surpose of the surp syndicates unfairly favored by legislation with which his name had been conspicuously coupled. Their money had been used to corrupt primaries and influence delegates in his favor. Their money had been promised in enormous aums to secure his election to the Presidency. Their expected recompense for the money given and promised is the restoration to them of the unjust taxing privileges which for years they had exercised at the expense of the toiling millions. It required but a slight change in the original mortgage of the candidate to include within the charmed circle of governmental protection and favor such devotees of the gold standard as were willing to attempt the betrayal of their party associates rather than that the profits of gold coin should be decreased. What shall be said of the particism of men who witness this bold attempt to corrupt the popular suffrage and prostitute the powers of Government with silent complacency, and who, at the same time, posing as self-appointed guardians of public honor, can find in the ulatform of the Chicago Convention nothing but a declaration favoring repudiation, riot, and ruin? Let us consider for a moment just how far these factors for our country's destruction enter into the platform of principles adopted and promulgated by the National Democratic Convention.

"We are charged with favoring repudiation because we declare for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 1d to 1. This means, our opponents tell us, an attempt to lessen the value of our standard silver dollar to 53 cents, and therefore its employment in the work of paying public and private debts will be

sen the value of our standard silver dollar to 53 cents, and therefore its employment in the work of paying public and private debts will be the adoption of the dishonest scheme of repudiation. In favoring a change in the existing atasdard by which the value of all our products and commodities is to be measured we must, they argue, necessarily debase our currency, for to their mind there is, has been, and can be but one standard by and through which houset money can be debase our currency, for to their mind there is, has been, and can be but one standard by and through which honest money can be obtained and circulated, and that is the single standard of gold. It seems never to have entered into the calculations of the selfish advocates of gold monomefallism that in declaring for the free and unlimited coinage of allver we are endeavoring not to establish a new standard, but to reatore a very old one. During all the years of its life as a nation this country up to 1873 enjoyed the double standard of silver and gold. The country prospered under it. The people were contented with it. In 1873 the standard was changed—scoretly and stealthily obtained. Changed not to enhance our na lonal prosperity, changed not to enlarge the opportunity for employment, changed not in obedience to a demand from the paople, changed not for any beneficent purpose which included within its advantages the whole people, but changed for the profit and at the instigation of the money lenders and money changers of the world. Until some sufficient reason can be given for the changing of the standard of gold alone, at the time and in the same manner such change was accomplished, it will not be regarded as an argument addressed to the intelligence or conscience of our countrymen to assert that in seeking to restore that which the

gold alone, at the time and in the same manner such change was accomplished, it will not be regarded as an argument addressed to the intelligence or conscience of our countrymen to assert that, in seaking to restore that which the people never asked should be disturbed we are initiating a movement for repudiation.

"We believe that the restoration of silver to its place as a standard only will so increase the value of silver as to present no difficulty in maintaining it at the proposed ratio with gold. In this belief we are sustained by the experience which was ours during the fifty-seven years when in contrast to the single standard of England we maintained the double standard in this country, and that, too, with fair prices to the producer and fair wages to the consumer. When asked to refrain as a nation from attempting the restoration of silver to its place as coin until the assistance of some other nation is either promised or secured, it ought to be an all sufficient answer to reply that as we led, at the instigation of the money power, in the movement to degrade silver to the level of a commodity, so, too, we might be expected to lead, at the command of the 'people, for its restoration to its time-honored place as coin.

"We are charged with favoring riot because of the declaration in our platform against the interference by Federal troops in the affairs of a sovereign State, except at the request of the chief executive authority of such State. As well might the accusation have been made when we declared against the false and victous principles of the force bill, and again when we demanded the repeal of the odious laws which so that to pace under Federal control the election machinery of our several commonwealths.

"We are accused of plotting the ruin of our country because the enforcement of the policies to which we are ulseliged means a disturbance of existing conditions. As well might the charge have been made when we urged such a read-

instment of our tariff taxes as affected the price of every commodity and every manufactured article in common use, and at the same time put an end to the bounties through which it was claimed men had been induced to put their money in special enterprises, and by which alone, it was solemnly asserted, suchenterprises could be successfully maintained.

"It is entirely true that now and then we meditate a disturbance of existing conditions; a disturbance however, more in the nature of a restoration than of a revolution. We seek the destruction of the illegal and oppressive trusts through which production is limited and menced. But in the destruction of the restoration than of a revolution, we seek the destruction of the illegal and oppressive trusts we will restore to the consumer correspond trusts we will restore to the consumer correspond trusts we will restore to the which guarantees to him a fair rectum, for his labor, and we will restore to the consumer that free field controlled only by the natural laws of supply and demand wherein he may purchase his necessaries at a fair and honest price.

"We would restrict corporations within such limits as may be of benefit and convenience to the people, but in doing so we would enlarge the opportunity for individual enterprise, so that the earnings of a lifetime might be employed for their owner in some individual enlarges the comportunity for advancement from the rarks of employment to the position of employer, we are told that business development is responsible for the situation; that as the country has grown great and powerful, business enterprise has progressed to that point where the man with no other capital than the savings of a lifetime has no place. But the American people will never consent to deprive American enterprise has progressed to that point where the man with no other capital than the savings of a lifetime has no place. But the American people will never consent to deprive American citizenship of its greatest glory—the opportunity for individual en

creased. Victory will realize for us the blessings and advantages of a people's government, under which the public welfare is the highest law.

Senator Grady's speech was very well received by the Convention. The shouters for regularity knew very well that he had stultified every utterance he made at Chicago, but they did not mind a little thing like that.

On the roll call of delegates Patrick Riley's name was read from the Third district of Albany in place of Senator Hill's.

Chairman Grady called for the appointment of the various committees of the Convention, and during these proceedings James W. Ridgway of Brooklyn stirred up a breeze by handing up to Clerk Defreest a resolution which he demanded to be read. Mr. Defreest went on to read the resolution, which declared that this Convention endorsed hearily the work of the Chicago National Convention in July and unequivocally ratified the nominations of that Convention, Mr. Defreest threw the resolution on his table, knowing that all resolutions as to platforms are referred to the Committee on Resolutions, when appointed, without debate.

Mr. Ridgway Jumped up and shouted: "I demand that you read that resolution in full."

Barney York, the leader of the isrooklyn delegation, looked troubled, but before he could say a word Mr. Defreest pleked up the resolution endorsed by name William J. Bryan and Arthur Sewall and that this Convention pledged to them both its heartlest support. It was only a little incident, but it irritated Mr. Ridgway, and this little omission on Defreest's part, coupled with the fact that in the original copies of Senator Grady's speech there was no mention of Bryan and Sewall, set many people to thinking. The Convention, after the committees were appointed, adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

SIDE LIGHTS OF THE CONVENTION.

A Fat Man Tries to Run It from the Gal-BUFFALO, Sept. 16.-Tammany's wooden indians had a caucus this morning, which was addressed by the Hon, Michael C. Murphy. In this address Mr. Murphy said:

"I thank God that the representatives of the Tammany Hall organization always conduct themselves as New York gentlemen know so well how to do. There has not a single member of our delegation been seen on the streets of Buffalo showing the signs of having touched intoxicants. I hope this will continue to be the case, and that the people of Buffalo will learn by seeing us that the lies printed about Tammany are the utterances of those whose object is to prejudice the public against our organiza-

He sat in a box on the right of the stage. He wore a Tammany badge most conspicuously. He was fat—fat as butter. He had a chin that came down and rested on his shirt bosom. He wore a heavy reddish moustache. There was a dreaminess about his eyes that indicated a number of things. He started in having fun just after Major Hinkley had called the Convention to order and the delegates had started making their first noise. They had finished

their noise almost when he puckered up his mouth and emitted a "Waho-o-o-o." The voice was shrill. As he let it out he flapped his arms to shake off like a pair of wings, and he tried the heaviness and the dreamy look about his the heaviness and the dreamy look about his eyes, but it was no go. On the next eccasion for a pause he fiapped his arms again and once more "Waho-o-o-o-o" rangout in that same shrill voice, and of course everybody had to laugh and everybody looked at his box. He was grinning. He had pleased himself. On the next occasion for applause he grasped the rall, and, swaying a bit unsteadily, raised himself. to his feet, swung his hat around his head, and shricked: "Hurrah. Oh, Eddy-Eddy-Eddy-Eddy-Eddy-Eddy-Eddy." The crowd roared with delight and he sat down with a "Yaho-o-o." Who is he? everybody asked. Wan Hoop Lynn leaned over to the press table and whispered "Tammany Hall repudiates." Just then a messenger came over with a card which he had obtained from the joyous citizen. It read: George Murphy, contractor, 143d street and East River, New York, While Senator Grady was delivering his speech the happy citizen punctuated it with "That's red hot," "Yer can't beat him," and "Thaz's the stuff." And can't beat him," and "Thaz's the stuff." And every once and a while there would be another "Eddy—Eddy—Eddy—Eddy," in that shrill voice that benetrated every part of the hall. When the roll call came along and New York county was reached, he anoted. "That's the hoy, that's the boy, New York county; Eddy—Eddy—Eddy." "Hurrah," howled the crowd. "Put him out," said a voice now and then. "Thaz's what," returned the happy individual, When Senator Grady's speech was finished, once more the happy man rose to his feet, and, holding on to the rail with both hands, made his way to the middle of the box and letting loose he swung both hands about his head and said:

The opportune moment has not arrived. The speech of the Hon. William Henry Clay Seltzer was taken out of the safe deposit vault this morning. Its asbestos wrappings were taken off, of such purpose all that is necessary is to have the opportunity for individual advancement increased and that for corporate extension diminished.

"We are opposed to civil service reform as now interpreted and enforced, under which, while pretending to prescribe no other test than that of merit, in its present application exacts a collegate ate and technical education as a sequisite employment in the public service of the youth of the fact that a was more proportunity of advanced technical education, and breadwhners without any opportunity of advanced technical education, and builty to discharge the duties of the position for which they shall be required to submit.

"These are the national policies to which our party, is piedged, and to their support we introduce, shall be the only test of threes to which they shall be required to submit.

"These are the national policies to which our party, is piedged, and to their support we introduced to every man whose particism is firm enough to resist the temptation of a bribe and whose conscience in registering a freeman's will finds no sting in undeserved and vulgar abuse.

"In our own beloved Commonwealth the Republican organization, in its identification with monopoly and its sycophantic subserviency to the dictation of corporate influence, has manifested a defiance of public and a contempt for individual rights never rivalled in our history. Professing the most unbounded devotion to home rule in our local governments, the Republican representatives in the Legislature distinguished themselves in no work apparently so congenial as when engaged in divesting Demicratic officials of powers which belonged to them by wirtue of popular election, and investing as any inconsistency or outrage could be defended as committed for party's aske, it would seem that there was no limit to their abuse of powers. Which belonged to them by wirtue of popular election, and investing as any inconsistency or outrage could be defended as committed for party's aske, it would seem that there w and after much difficulty it was placed in the head of the young man. Those who know noth-

of him and shricked:

"That's the man the people want for Governor."

Then all the crowd saw Seltzer. They jumped up and howled and cheered. Mr. Seltzer grew red in the face. For a moment it looked as if the twelve tons of speach might get the best of him, and he swung from side to side, but he shoved his hands desperately between the first and second buttons of his coat and managed to hold himself. Once or twice he started to bow, but a warning nudge recalled to his mind the danger of moving his head in any direction and changing the centre of gravity, and he restrained himself. He made his way carefully to a seat in the centre of the fourth row from the stage and sat down. The cheering in his honor continued during the session of the Convention. All eyes at all times were on the Hon, William Henry Clay; not once did one eye leave him. The speakers on the platform spoke at him, the messenger boys who were to carry copy forgot their husiness in gazing at eye leave him. The speakers on the platform spoke at him, the messenger boys who were to carry copy forgot their business in gazing at him, and fell all over the reporters when they tried to walk. The renorters themselves were on the tip-toe of expectancy; they knew that any minute might be the opportune minute for the Hon. William Henry Clay, and that at any minute he might huri himself in the screas, but the Convention adjourned with the twelve tons of burning thoughts still in the Hon. William Henry Clay Seltzer's head, and he returned with it to the safe deposit vault. Each minute in Huffalo now the fact is impressed on everybody that the Hon. William Henry Clay Seltzer is a great man, a truly great man. It is true there are those here who think to guy him, who pretend to laugh at the idea of his stampeding the Convention, who speak of his aspirations as preposterous, but these men are hypocrites; they have not any more the cause of free sliver at heart than they have the cause of free file Henry Clay himself. Besides being bypocrites, they are jealous of John Heilley's Boy Congressman: they are jealous of the notice he is receiving on every hand; they are jealous of the progress he is making towardscapturing the leadership of the party in the State. They think to belittle him, but they will find out that they cannot. Just wait until William Henry Clay iets off that invelve tons of burning thoughts.

Speaking of hypocrites, however, it is proper to say here that there was probably never before gathered together in any part of these American States such a congregation of hypocrites as are gathered right here now at this Convention. It is not the exception, it is the Convention. It is not the exception, it is the rule for men to wear free-silver badges and free-silver buttons, and talk about the idlogy of free-silver fanaticism. It was said a dozen times to-day by men who knew what they were talking about, that if a poll, an honest poll, of this Convention could be had, it would be found that more than three-fifths of the delegates were sound-money men; that they intended to yote for sound money on election day, and that they were simply masquerading here in obedience to orders. Take the Tammany men for instance. This sun reporter was around half the night with them last night. They all wore fryan badges, and to all appearances they were for free silver, but they never spoke of the Chicago ticket and of the Boy Orator without granning, and every few minutes somebody would declare that of all the damn fool Conventions that was ever gathered this was body would declare that of all the damn fool Conventions that was ever gathered this was probably the damndest fool. If you ask them how they stand on the money question they respond: "How do you suppose? What do you think I am, an idiot?" And then if you say. "How about the badge?" they say, "Oh, that's business," and laugh. It is the same way with delegations from other counties. Take Eric county, for instance, where the Convention is being held. There is not any honest free-sliver sentiment among the delegates. The unen who are helind them are not honest free-sliver men. These delegates differ only in the degree of their hypocristy; they seem to have lost sight of the fact that a hypocrite is about the meanest man on earth, and when you tell them they are hypocrites they just laugh.

THE SUN reporter met a man from New York this morning and greeted him with: Hello, Harry, how are you getting along?" Harry responded: "Say, I am having more fun than I ever had in ney life."

"How?" asked the reporter.

"How?" asked the reporter.
"I'm going around offering silver dollars to Tammany men if they will go out and cheer Bryan and Sewall just once. I have been at it three hours and I ain't found a patriot."

Just then a Tammany man happened along. "Hey, Jake," said liarry, "just a minute. Want to earn a dollar?"
"Sure," said Jake.
"Here, take that and go out in the street there and yell 'Three cheers for Bryan!"

Jake looked staggered for a minute, then said; "Will you please go plumb to hell? What do you think I am, a silver idiot?"

Harry wiggled the silver badge on his breast for reply, and Jake laughed.

Grant, and all those people. There wasn't anything better than a third grade performer in the outfit to-day, a cheap star in a continuous performance house. The proceedings are as tame and unaventful as a mits society, and had it not been for Billy Seltzer struting around, everybody would have gone to sleep."

Several times THE SUN has called attention to the fact that Bryan and Sewall banners in Nev York city are scarcer than pearls in cysters. But there are fewer Bryan banners in the city of Buffalo than there are in the city of New York. One was put up to-day. This is the only one that THE SUN reporter has seen in the city. The owner of it is Norman E. Mack, and from the remarks that Mr. Mack makes in his paper to-night it is claimed that he has had some trouble in getting that up. Here is what

paper to-night it is claimed that he has had some trouble in getting that up. Here is what he says:

"In spite of one of the most contemptible exhibitions of meanness ever displayed in a civilized community, the Timez, Bryan and Sewall banner once more floats proudly on the breeze. Leading Republicans of this city have condemned as an outrage the refusal of parties owning buildings across the street from the Times office to allow the cable to be affixed to their premises. Even the Beil Telenhome Company, a corporation supposedly without political bias, refused permission to attach the banner cable to one of its poles. Such unmitigated pettiness as this probably never before was paralleled in this city, and the Timez, for the fair name of Buffalo, trusts it never will again.

"When McKinley was nominated the Times printed a Bandsome full-bage portrait of the candidate. When the Timez desires to display the portraits of the regular nominees of a party that polled a popular majority of nearly half a million votes in its last Presidential election, the simple accommodation of fastening one end of a wire cable to an old building that is a positive disgrace to Main street is refused, as a matter of principle say they, but the meanest kind of meanness says the public.

"However, without thanks to any narrow-minded bigots, Bryan and Sewall beam down from their proud eminence in front of the Times office upon a free and untrammelled Democracy, who will show by their votes in November what they think of bloated capitalists and soulless corporations."

This piece was undoubtedly by Mr. Mack himself, The way in which Mr. Mack was treated is indignantly denounced to-day by Westorn men who are here. They say that the loan of telegraph poles was only common courtesy in Arkansas in the days of horse stealing and repudiation. The crowd simply took the first pole it came to as a matter of course, as one man said: "Even flinty-hearted railroad companies allow their bridges to be used in cases of emergency in the small hours of th

Buffalo is getting her share of the new journalism. The new journalists began to get in their work on Monday, when they opened exhibition parlors to exhibit their supply of wheels. Since Monday Buffalo has been on the wheels. Since Monday Buffalo has been on the qui vive to see what would come next. To-day they rang in the old special train gag, which they now work in Oshkosh. One train got in with an 8 o'clock edition—that is, 8 o'clock last night edition at about 10 o'clock, and the other with a garbled rebort of the Convention reached here at 11. Not satisfied with printing the news at the time they went to press, one of the representatives of the new journalism had a half page picture drawn by "Our artist on the spot," entitled: "How the Democratic State Convention will look when it is called to order." It was this paper that got here first. The people of Buffalo bought it. When the other crowd got in and saw how badly they were beaten, a hundred boys, more or less, were hired to hustle out and spoil the first feilow's circulation by giving away the papers. At 8 o'clock to-night there is still a tremendom supply of both papers on hand, and thrifty Buffalo housewives are laying them in to use under their carpets.

"Is it true," asked The Sun reporter of

"Is it true," asked THE SUN reporter of Johnnie McGoldrick, "that Tammany Hall has endorsed Billie Seltzer?"
"Gad. I don't know," says Johnnie; "some of the boys might have done it about 3 o'clock this morning, but I don't believe that they would do it now."

Saddle Rock, Kimmie Boyle, Victor J. Dowling, and the Hon. Charles Defrost. Saddle Rock, Kimmie, and young Mr. Dowling are holding up New York city, and Defrost has got all the rest of the State on his hands. The ladies of Buffalo are going to judge the merits of the various candidates, and from all that can be learned it is pretty safe to predict that Mr. Defroat always indulges in what catches the eye of the ladies overy time, and this time is no exception. This, it may be said, is positively the last appearance of the Hon. Mr. Defroat. That is to say, it will be the last appearance of Mr. Defroat at a Popocratic Convention. When the real Democratic party again sets in control of things Mr. Defroat will probably be on deck the same as usual. A State Convention without him would not be a first-class, Al State Convention Kimmie, and young Mr. Dowling are holding

wention.

"We are opposed to the Civil Service law," should Senator Grady. "Hurrah! Three cheers for Grady!" shrieks the crowd, and it was some minutes before Mr. Grady could proceed: when he did he added, "as now in force." "Oh, heli!" said a man in the gallery, and there was no more cheering.

To-day's session of the Convention was of such a funeral character that people who are used to attending Conventions were led to re-mark that It more nearly resembled a prohibimark that it more nearly resembled a profibilition gathering in a Methodist church than it tional Convention at Chicago. We endorse the nomination of William J. Bryan of Nebraska for Vice-President, and of Arthur Sewall of Maine church would probably be called the more enthusiastic. Just think of a State Convention without any music to please the ear and church would probably be called the more enthusiastic. Just think of a State Convention without any music to please the ear and without any women to please theey. There was one brass band: it came in just about the time the delegates began to get there, and played three tunes, one of which was "Silver Threads Among the Gold." another was "Down Went Mctinty to the Bottom of the Sea." and the third was "Arrah, Go On, You're Only Fooling." After it had played those three tunes it escaped by a rear entrance and was not heard of again, and from the time the Convention started to its end not a strain of music was heard. It would not have been so bad if there were any pretty women to look at, but there were any pretty women to look at, but there were any pretty women to look at, but there were any the there were any bretty women to look at, but there were any the women. Five of them sat in the boxes, and they sat way back, almost out of eight, as if they were very anxlous not to be seen. The Convention Itself was such a farce that Senator Grady, when he was making his speech and assuming a great seriousness of manner, could not help but laugh. Half a dozen times when he was hurling invectives and trying to excite the crowd he pulled out his handkerchief and held it to his face and snickered. He pretended to be using his nandkerchief to mop his perspiring brow. Perhaps he wished to cover the mouth which at Chicago had denounced the dishonest sixteen to one free-silver ratio and repudiation. The perspiring brow looked as if it was suffering from a very bad dose of a crown of thorns, and there was that air that indicated that there was an entire absence of the cross of gold.

"Trusts," should Senator Grady once in the course of his speech, "limit production and enhance the price to the consumer."

"That's a damn lie," said a man who sat down in the front row, but Mr. Grady did not notice the interruption.

"Jumping Jehoshanhat!" said a Buffalo man when he heard the call of the roll of the Tam-many delegates, "that sounds like the call of the roll of the Hibernian Guard."

The Tammany wooden Indians are welcomed by Buffalo people, sound-money men and all, with open arms. It is the practice of the Tammany wooden Indians to buy wine. No matter what Col. Murphy says, the Buffalonians

many wooden Indians to buy wine. No matter what Col. Murphy says, the Buffalonians can bear different testimony, and before Col. Murphy lost his health he was a good spender himself. All of the Buffalo papers talked pleasantly about Tammany Hall to-day. Here is what one said:

"The Tigers certainly made a good appearance. They were a typical New York crowd, and represented many types, but all intensely metropolitan down to the bootblack who tagged along at the last end of the procession. There were hundreds of the sleek, well-groomed, up-to-date New Yorkers dressed in nicely fitting fall overcoats and the intest black hats. Then there were several score of the old-time Tammany Democrats, who look just like Thomas Nawt's pictures. The tilted plug hat, the rotund stomach, and the cigar at an angle with the ruby nose were all in evidence. A large percentage of the crowd was composed of a lot of white-faced, peak-chinned, wabble-legged youths that Buffalo people have not been accustomed to regard as types of the wigwam hrave. These were evidently the rising generation. In the great crowd there was just a sprinkling of the old Howery boy type. You could tell them by the tendency at incongraous things in the way of clothing, such as a Prince Albert coat, trousers with striking checks, a bine flannel shirt, and a plug hat. Every man carried hand baggage. The old braves lugged plain gripsacks, but the paie-faced, rising generation tottered under the weight of a change of collars packed in a dress-suit case."

The New Democracy was lined up on the Iroquois sofas like the fellows at a dance who can't get in the quadrille because the girls don't want them. Edward J. Duggan of Albany was in the

"Sure," said Jake.
"Here, take that and go out in the street there and vell 'Inree cheers for Bryan!"
Jakelooked staggered for a minute, then said:
"Will you please go plumb to hell? What do you think I am, a silver idiot?"
Harry wiggled the silver badge on his breast for reply, and Jake laughed.

Majah John Corwin of Chicago said to-day:
"It is a collection of actors without a star in the party. I've been coming to New York State now a good many years to State Conventions, and I saw such men as Flower, Hill Whitney, Murphy, William F. Sheehan, and in the old times John Kelly and Mr. Croker, Hugh J.

silver, and when they get the chance they'll do Bryan. I know them well. Herrick is the bosa, and the rest are tools. The decent, respectable people is Albany are sick of them."

PLATFORM COMMITTEE MEETS.

The Chicago Nominees and Platform to Be Unequivocally Endorsed, BUFFALO, Sept. 16. - The Committee on Reso utions met at 5:15 this afternoon at the Gensee House. Henry D. Brewster of Needsport, Cayuga county, called the committee to order.

Assemblyman John T. Norton of Troy was named as Chairman of the comunities, on motion of Mr. Brewster. Senator Thomas F. Grady of New York moved that the Chairman appoint a sub-committee of eight members to prepare a drart of a platform to be submitted to the full committee to-morrow morning, and that Chairman Norton and Judge Rastus Rensom of New York city also be members of the sub-committee.

Senator Charles L. Guy of New York thought the suff-committee should report back to the full committee to-night, and on motion of Judge John D. McMahon of Rome the sub-committee was directed to report back at 9:30 o'clock. Then the question came as to instructing the sub-committee. Mayor Maguire of Syra

ours said: "The committee should be instructed to endorse Bryan and Sewall and the Chicago platform in its entirety.

Mr. J. C. Pierce of Monroe said: "The com-

mittee should come out boldly for the Chicago candidates and platform and free silver. The people of this country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the great lakes to the Guif. are anxiously watching and waiting the action of the New York Democracy. We should speak n no uncertain terms. The platform should come out squarely for the income tax, for tariff for revenue only, and in favor of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, as well as endorse the other planks of the Chicago platform. The platform adopted here should also recommend laws which would prevent the accomplishment of the designs of the coal trust, and should see to it that it is made possible to put behind prison bars the persons who are responsible for such like monopolies, who would dare to rob the laborer and the common people of their hard-earn money. A revision of the insurance laws should also be favored in the interests of the policy holders.

Senator Guy said: "I suggest that our State platform repeat the silver plank of the Chicago platform repeat the silver plank of the Chicago platform verbatim. If we had deliberated more at Saratogaliast June we would have understood that international bimetallism meant gold, and we would not have subscribed to it then."

Senator Grady said: "Such a course would restrict our utterances recarding the stand we took at Saratoga in June. I move that the sub-committee, in its draft of the platform, unequivocally endorse the Chicago nominees and platform. This will leave the way open to express ourselves regarding the position we took in June, in case it is deemed advisable to do so in the platform."

Mr. Grajy's motion was unanimously adopted.

Justice Wauhope Lynn said: "The suband should see to it that it is made possible to

to do so in the platform."

Mr. Grajy's motion was unanimously adopted.

Justice Wauhope Lynn said: "The subcommittee of course, will receive and listen to all suggestions regarding what should go in the platform. I hope the committee will incorporate the plank in last year's platform in favor of a county system of State roads. Then, too, there is another important question. Now the door of the courts is shut where a laboring man endeavors to secure damages from his employer for injuries resulting from the negligence of a brother employee. This should be remedied. The employers should be made list for damages in such cases."

The Hoa. Victor J. Dowling of New York said: "I have already submitted a plank covering Mr. Lynn's suggestion. This I did at the suggestion of many labor organizations in my district. They also favor the initiative and referendum system, home rule for both cities, and repeal or modification of anti-conspiracy laws. I will appear before the committee and advocate these suggestions."

Cornelius Donovan of New York said: "I do not think it necessary to further lastruct the sub-committee. Senator Grady's speech to-day ably sounded the keynote of the sentiment of the delegates and the members of this committee. Now this sentiment is not to be trilled with regarding either the national candidates or platform."

Chairman Guy then appointed this subcommittee to draft the platform: Bernard J. York of Brooklyn. Henry A. Reeves of Greenport. Charles L. Guy of New York, John D. McMalon of Rome, H. D. Brewster of Weedsport, Norman E. Mack of Buffalo, Loren B. Sessions of Chautauqua, Eugene B. Travis of the Twenty-second Senate district, and Chairman Norton and Secretary Ransom.

The full committee met at 10 P. M. and remained in executive session to draw up a platform.

The sub-committee met at 10 P. M. and remained in executive session to draw up a platform.

The sub-committee met at 10 P. M. and remained in executive session to draw up a platform.

The were planks touching every conceivable question

was as follows:

"We hereby unreservedly ratify and approve
the platform adopted by the Democratic National Convention at Chicago. We endorse the
nomination of William J. Bryan of Nebraska
for President, and of Arthur Sewall of Maine
for Vice-President, and pledge them our hearty

The platform will be an unusually short one. On State issues it will denounce the Raines bill in vigorous language. It will condemn the Republican party for using direct State supervision of the liquor traffic for the purvose of adding to the power of its political machine and in order to raise revenue to cover up its extravagant expenditure of public money and to avoid raising the tax rate. The Republican Legislature will be condemned for its unparalleled violation of the principle of home rule, especially in its efforts at tinkering city charters to replace Democratic officials by Republican officeholders. A plank will endorse the proposed system of State roads in the interest of farmers and wheelmen.

Another plank will dwell upon the efforts of the Democratic party in behalf of labor, and will demand that the anti-conspiracy laws be amended so as to apply equally to the employers as well as the employed. This plank will also indirectly favor the liability of the employed for damages where one employee is injured on account of the negligence of another employee.

At midnight the committee had not completed the platform, although all important planks had been agreed upon.

### CONTESTING DELEGATIONS.

Both Delegations from Monroe Admitted-Albany's New Democracy Turned Down. BUFFALO, Sept. 16.- The Committee on Credentials met after adjournment and heard contests from Albany, Monroe, Wayne, and Wyoming counties.

The first case heard was the Monroe con-

test. The regulars were represented by James S. Havens, and the contestants by Judge John F. Kinney. Each side had fifteen minutes to present its case. The contestants claimed that the Assembly district conventions which they held were regular, and those held by the sitting delegates were irregular, as they were called by a sub-committee of the County Committee, and not by the Assembly Committee, as the rules of the Monroe county organization require. The regulars said that there was no Assembly Committee in existence at that time to call the Convention, but the contestants asserted that the Chairmen of the ward and district committees constitute the Assembly Committee, and it was in response to their call that the convention which named the delegates was beld.

the delegates was held.

Albany was next taken up. The contest was made by the "New Democracy," and Mr. Lewis Cass presented the arguments. He claimed that his organization held their primaries and conformed to all regularities required by the State Committee, and therefore were entitled to as much consideration as the scated delegates, who are known as the Herrick men. The "New Democracy" men, he declared, were "free silver to the backbone," while the Herrick men were only recent converts. he declared, were "free silver to the back-bone," while the Herrick men were only recent converts.

The Wayne county case was next taken up, Ed Miller speaking for the contestens and John G. Milburn for the contestents. The regulars, or seated delegates, are Hill men, while the contestants are anti-machine advocates. The fight between these two factions has been on for several years, and as the last Saratoga Democratic Convention the same contestants were turned down by the Credentials Committee. Both claimed to have held their primaries in accordance with the requirements, and the delegation declared that they represented the Democracy of the county. The Wyoming contestants were heard last, and the arguments presented showed that a bitter feud existed between the two factions, which are composed of "machine" and "antimachine" men.

It was half-past 8 o'clock before the committee concluded its labors and announced its decisions. In the Monroe case it was decided, by a vote of 22 t. 17, to give both delegations one-half representation. In Wayne county the sitting delegation from Wyoming county was thrown out by a vote of 28 to 11, and the contestants scated. The "New Democracy" of Albany lost their contest, the Herrits delegates retaining their seats by unantimous vote of the committee.

There is much hitterness displayed by the unseated men from Monroe, who claim that

the contestants had no right to one-half representation. Some of them are making wild threats to-night, declaring that they will not participate in to-morrow's proceedings'at Music Hall. A night of sleep and thought, however, may change their determination.

ROW IN BROOKLYN'S DELEGATION. Under Ridgway's Lead They Break Away from Boss Dictation.

BUFFALO, Sept. 16 .- All day long there has been a storm in the Brooklyn delegation. It was promised last night that a high old time was at hand, but fot even Bernard J. York, Jim Shevlin or Toney Barrett were aware of the strength of the opposition to their manage-ment. These three men represent Hugh Mo-Laughlin, and many Democrats here insist that the veteran leader of Kings county should take these three men by the ears and trot them back to Brooklyn. The delegation had a meeting this morning

for the purpose of naming representatives on the various committees in the Convention, and also to name the State Committeemen. Mr. York insisted that he should have one of the places on the State Committee, and John Delmar and his friends decided to make it warm for York. Well, all hands got into a fine old wrangle, and there are now charges and countercharges of fraud and all that sort of thing, in which the State Committee itself is involved. The vote for York was a tie vote, bu the York people, it is said, brought in from another district a substitute who voted for York, and who, it is alleged, had no another district a substitute who voted for York, and who, it is alleged, had no right to vote in the contest. This substitute was brought in, it is charged, because one of the delegates in York's district had mysteriously disappeared, and it was this delegate's vote only which could justly decide the contest. York got four votes and Delmar got four votes until the substitute from another district was brought in, and then York had five votes. He therefore claims that he is rightfully elected. It is claimed that Toney Barrett figured conspicuously in settling this contest, and that although he was not a delegate or an alternate to the Convention, the State Committee, at the request of Mr. York, had Barrett put in as a delegate to the Convention. There are many contradictory stories concerning the trouble, but from present appearances Mr. York's selection as a State committeeman will have to be forther considered on the return of the Kings county Democrate to Brooklyn.

Mr. York, Jim Shevlin, and Toney Barrett having won what is considered a doubtful victory, then proceeded to carry things with a high hand, and the result was that they were utterly smashed. Senator McCarren, who is loyal to Shevlin, York, an't Barrett, introduced a resolution binding the delegation to observe the unit rule on all questions coming before the Convention. This was opposed by James W. Ridgway, who in his speech declared that, even though the delegation should vote for the unit rule, he would not obey it. He said:

"I will not be bound by instructions which has been given at Albert he would not be bound by heart he would not obey it.

should vote for the unit rule, he would not obey it. He said:

"I will not be bound by instructions which have been given at Albany by men who will not come here, but who insist on controlling this Convention just the same."

Mr. Ridgway was very flery in this attitude, and when the resolution came to a vote it was defeated by 41 to 17. Senator Coffey, Senator McNuity, Patrick Hayes, and F. Clarence Murphy were some of those who stood side by side with Mr. Ridgway in his opposition to the unit rule.

with Mr. Ridgway in his opposition to the unit rule.

Edward M. Grout, who has been incidentally mentioned as a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, does not seem to like the appearance of things. He is a rather independent citizen, and he says he does not like the way Jim Shevim speaks to him. "Jim Sheviln," continued Mr. Grout, "says that I have got to do this and I have got to do that. I am a little bit new in Democratic State Conventions, it is true, but Jim Shevilin, least of all men, can order me about."

Mr. Ridgway, however, is the leader of the

Democratic State Conventions, it is true, but Jim Shevlin, least of all men, can order me about."

Mr. Ridgway, however, is the leader of the revolt against Mr. McLaughlin's lieutenants. He is a regular member of the Kings county organization and he proposes to continue as a member, but he will have no more bossing from Jim Shevlin, Barney York, or Toney Harrett. Mr. Ridgway is a young and vigorous fighter, and those who are familiar with the situation here declare that York, Shevlin, and Barrett have made a great mistake in precipitating a fight against Ridgway.

Mr. Ridgway to-day explained how he happened to be a candidate for Governor. He says that his boom was started by a few friends in his own ward in Brooklyn as a personal compitment, and that he did not know that it was objectionable to Barrett. Shevlin, and York. Mr. Ridgway told his friends to-day that had he known that his candidacy was objectionable to these three minor Casars in the Democratic politics of Brooklyn, a mere statement to that effect would have ended the business. But Mr. Ridgway and other Democrats as fit hey were so many yellow dogs, and Mr. Ridgway and his friends will not tolerate such treatment. The poor old Kings county organization is in a shattered condition, and Mr. Ridgway and others have been urged to wage a war that would put less objectionable Democrats than Shevlin, York, and Barrett in centrol.

### SULZER'S HOPES BLASTED.

Tammany Crushes His Gubernatorial Boom by a Vote of 88 to 11.

BUFFALO, Sept. 16.-Tammay Hall to-night plasted the hope of the Hon. William Henry Clay Sulzer. Ever since Mr. Sulzer got here he has had an idea that he could get thirty-five or thirty-six votes in support of his candidacy from the New York city delegates. He thought ne had it fixed so that the unit rule would not be worked on him. His candidacy has been laughed at by John C. Sheeban and other Tammany men, and they did not realize until to-night that he really did have some following among the up-country delegates. When they learned it they sent out messengers to confirm the news, and the reports of these messengers scared them. Sulzer has been travelling around with Bryan. This fact gave him considerable standing with those up-country folks, and the Tammany men themselves say he was getting right in under their shirts. So something had to be done right away.

A meeting of the delegation had been called for 9 o'clock. It was determined that this was as good a time as any to crush the building ambition of Mr. Reilly's boy Congressman, and no sooner had the meeting come to order than the

sooner had the meeting come to order than the crushing was begun. The meeting lasted an hour, and it was held behind closed doors. The boy Congressman was there.

It was stated by the Chairman that the time had come when the delegates ought to talk over the matter of a candidate, and somebody asked whether it was true that John Boyd Thacher had declined. Thacher speeches were made one after the other. Then there were half a dozen in which some pleasant words were said about Mr. Sulzer, but the speakers all wound up by booming Mr. Thacher. The longest speech was made by Sulzer's ancient enemy, Wauhoop Lynn, and then it came to a showdown. Washoop Lynn, and then it came to a show-down.

The roll was called to see whether Mr. Thacher or Mr. Sulzer had the delegation. Of course it was certain that Mr. Thacher had, Mr. Sulzer kept tab himself. There were ninety-nine persons present and voting and six absent. Of these ninety-nine Thacher got 88 and Sulzer got 11. The eleven men were from the districts headed by Keenan, Scannell, and John T. Oakley, and one from Timothy Dry Dollar Sullivan's district, and one from one of the other districts.

ley, and one from Timothy Dry Dollar Sullivan's district, and one from one of the other districts.

Then the motion was made to make it unanimous, and on that the vote was 98 to 1, Alderman John Cakely being the only man who stuck to Sulzer, and, as it was said afterward, what else could he do in his own district. Mr. Sulzer looked unhappy, but he remembered that down in the safe deposit, wrapped up in asbestos, there was still that speech that might pull him out in spite of Tammany Hall, and he went out abaking his head. The delegation elected members of the State Committee.

Tammany voting by the unit rule means the plumping of 105 votes solid for Mr. Thacher when it comes to a roll call to-morrow.

A hundred and five votes is a great many, it is remarked here, especially when they come all in a lump. The Tammany men who have been ridiculing Suizer are, of course, delighted over the result of the meeting of the delegation.

### POPULISTS WANT FUSION.

They Ask for Five Electors and Two Con-gressmen, but Will Ask in Valu. BUFFALO, Sept. 10.-The members of the Populist Committee who are here with authority from the People's Party Convention to effect a fusion with Democrats have waited patiently all day for a conference, and to-night they are still waiting. So confident were they early in the day that all they had to do was to dictate terms, that they decided upon five elec-tors and two Congressmen as their just re-ward for uniting with the Democrats in this State. They hope to break through the ice which seems to have congealed around the Democratic Convention, and their hopes are

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Newark-Broad St., near Market.

not dashed by the tardiness of the members not dashed by the tardiness of the members of the Convention in appointing a committee to confer with them.

The report sent out by the Chicago Associated Press to-day that fusion has been arranged between the Populists and the Democrats by which the former will support the State ticket named by the Democrats in return for five Presulential electors to be accorded to them, has no basis further than that it is the wish of the Populists that it should be so. The Democrats of the State are as likely to endorse Tom Watson as to divide electors with the Populists, as was told in these despatches last night.

Chairman Hinkley remarked when he heard the suggestion of fusion, "We have troubles enough of our own without mixing with the Populists."

### THE ELECTORAL TICKET.

Most of the Candidates Beleated by the Various Delegations.

BUFFALO, Sept. 16.-The Committee on Electors met at the Iroquois Hotel this afternoon, but owing to the fact that the various delegates were not aware that it was necessary to appoint men on this committee, it was found that only about a third of the districts were represented. It was impossible, therefore, to make out a complete list of electors to present to the Convention to-morrow, and the work cannot be finished until the missing delegates are supplied by their respective districts. After the committee had organized by electing Sena-tor Charles P. McClelland of Westenester as Chairman, the following electors were chosen: Chairman, the following electors were chosen:
Electors at Large-Robert P. Rush of Borseheads
and Benjamin Wood of New York.

Bistrict Electors-First. — Second, Andrew MoLean: Third, James Burrell; Fourth, John Cassidy;
Pitth, Milliam Mc, Sophen Shith, Aaron Herrberg;
Leith, William D, Brinder; Steenth,
John Brisbane Walker; Seventeenth, Charles Ketch
am; Eighteenth, William D, Brinder; Nineteenth,
David Morey; Twentieth, M. N. Noan; Twenty-first,
Larenty-Second, John W, Gimstead; Twentythird John O'Nelli; Twenty-fourth, Charles D, Moore;
Twenty-seventh, G-orge Freeman; Twentyrighth, Clarence B, Grouse; Twenty-sixth,
eighth, William C, Swartz; Twenty-ninth,
Thirtieth, —; Thirty-first, —; Thirty-second,
Jacon Norn; Thirty-third, Abram J, Elias; Thirtyfourth, David S, Wright.

The New State Committee. BUFFALO, Sept. 16.-The members of the new State Committee as far as selected to

night are: Dist.
26. Eillott Danforth.
27. John B. Judson.
28. G. F. Lewis.
20. Norton Chass.
31. Francis J. Molioy.
31. James Cun ingham.
32. Thomas J. Whitney.
33. Cinton Beckwith. William P. Reid. 1. William
2. Hank
3. J. J. Walsh
4. Patrick Hayes
6. Michael J. Coffey
6. P. H. McLaren
7. R. J. York
7. J. Burger Citaton Beck.
Elank.
John P. Garnor.
Charles N. Bulger.
St. Blank.
C. L. Becker.
Correct Cotton. Surphy.

30. C. L. Becker.

40. Grootze Cotton.

42. John Flankan.

Delmor.

43. Not selected.

44. Not selected.

45. Hank.

46. Hank.

47. John A. Kennedy.

48. James Smith.

an.

Betts of 59. Thomas Dowd. J. J. Martin.
John C. Sacchan.
John C. Sacchan.
John C. Sacchan.
John C. Sacchan.
J. Dunn.
Lawrence Delmour.
Henry D. Purroy.
Jilank.
Hank.
J. C. Truman.
J. C. Truman.
Ulster.

There have been no selections yet in the Forty-third and Forty-fourth (Monroe) districts, and in the Forty-fifth district there is a contest on be-tween James A. Hanlon of Orleans and George W. Battin of Niagara, with the probabilities of the State Committee seating Battin.

Hosen Rockwell to Be Permanent Chair-

BUFFALO, Sept. 16 .- The Committee on Permanent Organization met in the Iroquois Hotel this afternoon, and organized with Edward M. Grout of Kings as Chairman and George IL. Brawster of Addison as Secretary. The com-mittee selected Hosea H. Rockwell of Elimia as permanent Chairman of the Convention, and the other temporary officers were made permanent. Mr. Thacher Doules that He Has With-

ALBANY, Sept. 16.-There is no truth in the report that Mayor Thacher has withdrawn from

drawn.

the Gubernatorial nomination race. The rumor reached here from Buffalo this evening to that effect, but when asked about it Mr. Thacher promptly denied it. GEN. BUCKNER IN MEMPHIS.

Noisy Demonstration When He Mentioned MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 16.-Gen. Simon Buck-

ner. Vice-Presidential candidate of the National Democratic party, and Col. John R. Fellows of New York arrived here this morning from Nash-This afternoon they held a reception at their hotel, which was attended by leading local advocates of the Sound-money party. This even-

ing they addressed an audience of 3,000 people in the Auditorium. Gen. Buckner was the first speaker, and at once took up the financial question. He dis-

cussed it from the standpoint of its elementary He contended that if the stamp of the Government by being placed upon a piece of silver or of gold can give it a different value from that in a commercial sense, that stamp can give any

in a commercial sense, that stamp can give any value it pleases, even to a thousand times so that the proposition is reduced to an absurding. He cited history in support of his proposition that wherever a country had undertaken in the result had been commercial converted to the result had been commercial converted to result had been commercial converted to the result had been commercial converted to rebellion against the Government. He does nounced the proposition of free silver a second on the people.

In the course of his speech tien, Huckner mentioned the name of the Popocratic Livel dential nominee, and no sconer had the word. Bryan" left his mouth than the house was the scene of a demonstration.

The cheering continued until the Chairman of the meeting was commelled to ask the audience to give the General a respectful hearing. But it was several interest before the audience quieted down cough for the tieneral to remark with conservation for the tieneral to remark with conservations and each pied desired to hear him.

One-quarter cent a day is the expense of using Woodbury's Facial Soap. Don't economize on soap; it is dangerous,